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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."
AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900.

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No. 22.

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

Did any one ever try potatoes following a crop of peas? Theoretically the succession should be a successful one.

The Wisconsin station reports that salt in butter serves to increase the color over that without salt. Hence the importance that the salt be worked in evenly.

Try some clover with an early-sown grain crop to plow in a year later for fertilizing purposes. All it will cost is the value of the seed. There may be growth enough to richly repay that.

It is seen by the requirements in the case laid down as necessary to reliable results, by Dr. Laws, one of the leading veterinary authorities in the country, the testing of cattle by the injecting of tuberculin is not a simple matter.

A good record is made by the Ohio Agricultural College. Of the 376 graduates, 187 have become farmers, gardeners or dairymen; butter and cheese makers, 41; farm superintendents, 14, and 18 employees of agricultural colleges and stations, 310 in all.

The Pennsylvania station finds less protein food nutrients in winter bran than in spring bran. At the same time the price of the winter on the market is higher than the spring bran. Yet farmers are prejudiced in favor of the winter bran and rarely call for the spring.

Don't be hunting over the new fodder crop advertised in the seed catalogues with the expectation of finding something wonderful in yield or remarkable in the ease with which it may be grown over anything we now have. It is interesting to experiment with the new, but it is rare that any profit comes from it.

The old year for cheese goes out with full prices sustained. In fact cheese has borne good prices the year through. The result of such a situation always is that milk will be turned into the cheese factories early in the opening season, thus drawing away from any early overloading of the butter market. The outlook is most favorable for both butter and cheese.

The fact that there are cows of other blood whose milk tests as rich as that of many Jerseys, and that at the same time as meat makers (veal and beef) are superior to the Jerseys, goes to show that the special butter Jerseys are not the only money makers. Some men are so situated that the general purpose cow will make them the most money.

Keep up the ventilation discussion. "There are millions in it" to Maine stockmen. Our correspondent, Mr. Ellis, is always fertile in valuable suggestions, for the reason that he studies these problems. His recommendation about an opening for fresh air in front of the cattle is to the point, only in ordinary weather be sure that it is made large enough.

One of our large Maine stock farmers states that on going into his tie-up one evening after his cattle were done eating and had all lain down for the night, he found all of them with their noses thrust out of the narrow space under the sheathing in front and opening to the pure air in the open barn. The conclusion was that pure air was more essential than close quarters, and that sheathing was removed.

We hope every reader interested in the dairy will give a careful reading to the report of the first year's operations in butter making at Bonny-meade Farm, owned by Mr. C. S. Pope, Manchester. The results are what every thorough dairyman can reach, yet they are far above the great majority. The Farmer congratulates Mr. Pope on his year's work, and predicts for him a greater success in 1900.

See to it in this stormy spring weather that the sheep are shut under cover during all storms. It is to the discomfort of sheep to have the wool get wet, and greatly damaging to their thrift. Give plenty of pure air, but keep them dry. So, too, their runs should be dry. Sheep dislike mud and water and will not pass through such a mixture unless forced to it. Besides, if their outdoor runs are wet, their frequent tramping back and forth will soon wet up their in-door quarters unless bedding is freely used for them to wipe their feet on. In any way, keep the sheep dry.

Elsewhere we present an illustration which must be gratifying to every son of New Hampshire, and fill the hearts of Prof. Pattee and our old friend, Mr. C. H. Waterhouse, dairy instructor, with an abiding sense of satisfaction. It is the class of students in the dairy course at the New Hampshire State Agricultural College this winter. Out of the earnest, enthusiastic efforts of the workers at Durham and throughout the state, a deep interest has been awakened in the possible agricultural work at the State

College, until today it is one of the popular features. We congratulate our friends on the grand work they are doing and the number of students secured. The future of a state is bright when its agriculture claims the attention of its young men, along with other branches.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR BREEDING STOCK.

Improvement is the watchword all along stock breeding lines. Although a general shortage of stock forage is felt all over the state, yet as spring approaches and the young Herefords and Shorthorns begin to appear attention is being awakened to efforts for the still further improvement of the cattle in the hands of the farmers. Never before were the calls so urgent or so frequent for pure bred bulls of all the popular breeds with which to build up to a higher standard the stock on the farms. Every stock owner seems to have grasped the idea that it is the well bred stock that coins the most money, and that the better bred the greater the profits from it.

The justly popular Herefords seem to have taken the lead in this awakening, and it will be recalled that our state was canvassed last season for this stock and every animal on which a price would be named by the owner was caught up. This has left little room for activity here in this state among cattle of this breed at this time. But among stockmen in the West there never was greater activity and sales of this breed this spring have brought higher prices than have before obtained in many years. At an auction sale at Kansas city the present month one hundred ninety eight head of this breed sold for the average \$332.

Shorthorn circles are also wide awake. In our state we doubt if ever before the call for bulls of this breed were so frequent as this spring. Unfortunately there are but few to be reached. Not only are bulls wanted, but cows and heifers of the breed are in quick demand, with but few that can be moved even by liberal offers. Cattle of this breed also are active in Western stock circles. At a dispersion sale in Iowa a few days ago an average of \$400 was made on a herd of fifty five head. Nothing presages more for success among farmers than this interest in good stock. It is the best bred cattle in all of the breeds, and for whatever purpose kept, that bring largest returns to their owners.

PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

No doubt this spring, as usual, there will be many planting out a considerable number of apple trees. To all such we wish to have a word to say. For the most part, fruit tree planting now is for the growing of fruit for sale. The fact should not be overlooked that profitable commercial fruit production is a radically different business from what it has been in the past. In a brief article like this it is not possible to go over and show in full what changes have been made. The man who is in the orchard business has been taught that from his experience. In consequence of the difference in conditions much of the orchard planting of the past is not suited to the requirements of the present. Realizing this, those who plant trees now should seek to govern their work so that it conform to present requirements.

It is only the large, choice, perfect fruit that now makes money for its grower. And, too, a crop must be secured in more than the occasional years of bounty when fruit makes no money to anybody. To grow such fruit and realize a crop substantially every year the trees must be generously fertilized and liberally cared for in every respect as their needs demand. In order to give this care and attention the trees must be easily accessible and so situated as to render it practicable.

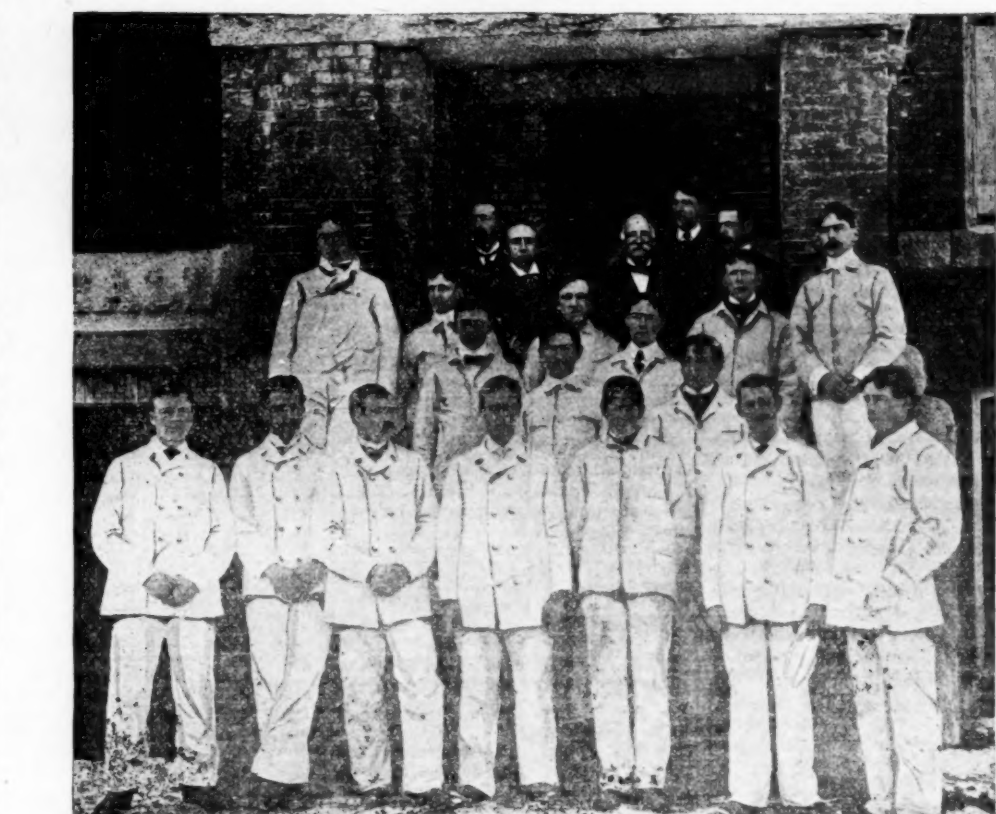
In setting trees, therefore, they should be put out on as good soil as there is on the farm and on land that may be easily cultivated, and they must be given room enough so that after the trees have attained a full size there will be space and room for working among them with a spraying outfit and such other implements as may be called for in cultivation and in all other work now required. The best success is now reached with orchards kept under cultivation each year. With trees set in rough or inaccessible places this cultivation is impracticable. In handling an orchard in the manner called for at the present time, it is necessary to begin right. So first of all be sure to set the trees where they may be reached by all requirements to a full success.

HOW TO MEASURE A DAIRY COW.

In answer to the request of a young breeder we present this week the outline of a dairy cow for which we are indebted to Howard's Dairyman, with full description of same as made by Gov. Board. It is so concise, so clear and complete, that nothing more is needed.

In examining the outline of a dairy cow, the first thing to attract notice is, that there are many points in which there is a decided deviation from the

BUTTERMAKERS AT NEW HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



What New Hampshire is doing for its agricultural interests can be appreciated by this illustration, showing the large class in dairy work this year, under Instructor C. H. Waterhouse. Such interest speaks loudly for the future of the state along agricultural lines. New England must take off its hat to New Hampshire in this line of work.

even and rounded outline of the beef animal. The central points of the dairy cow are her reproductive and milk generating organs, for it is from these so frequent as this spring. Unfortunately there are but few to be reached. Not only are bulls wanted, but cows and heifers of the breed are in quick demand, with but few that can be moved even by liberal offers. Cattle of this breed also are active in Western stock circles. At a dispersion sale in Iowa a few days ago an average of \$400 was made on a herd of fifty five head.

Nothing presages more for success among farmers than this interest in good stock. It is the best bred cattle in all of the breeds, and for whatever purpose kept, that bring largest returns to their owners.

Having these accessories, the special purpose of the dairy cow is more strongly expressed in the rear third of the body. Here she needs to have the large,

Grain Feed. Our grain feed has been one quart of corn bran, one pint of cottonseed meal and one pint of corn meal, twice a day, with about a dozen pounds of ensilage. The ensilage cow was planted very late, some of it the 17th of June, and therefore was immature, with few full ears.

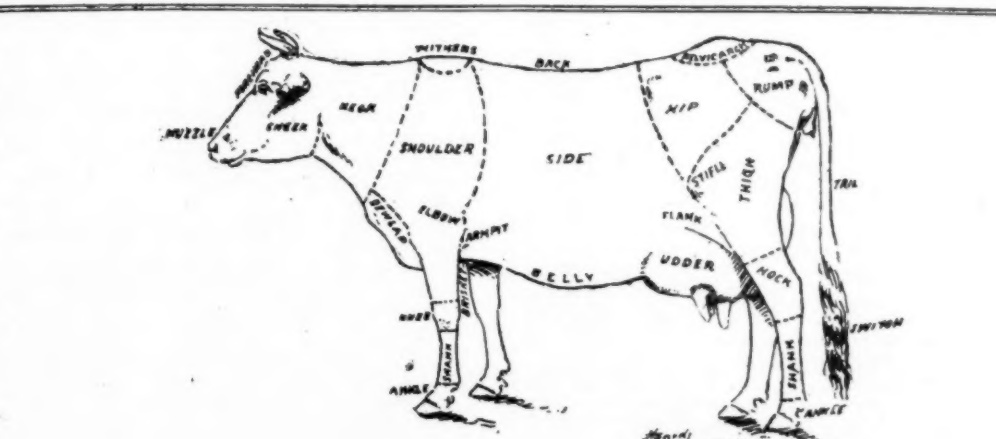
We had five cows which we had raised and we purchased ten more, one three years old, 15 in all, Jerseys and grade Jerseys. The amount of milk from this herd for one year was 88,882 lbs., making 5,178 lbs. of butter, an average of 345 lbs. for each cow.

One cow has given 7,120 POUNDS OF MILK, MAKING 420 POUNDS OF BUTTER, with three others nearly as good. From such a herd we prefer to build up a herd, with Spartacus of Bonny-meade for a sire. The dam of Spartacus, Gold Coast's Rosa 20840, had a record of 20 lbs. 8 oz. in seven days when three years old, and the grand dam, 21 lbs. 6 oz. in seven days. We also have some fine heifers that we trust will give

I digress just a little and call their attention to two very prominent and important articles in your issue of March 8th, 1900. One was a lecture by S. D. Willard of Geneva, N. Y. on "Future Outlook for the Fruit Grower," a very valuable article because the statements therein are made by a man who has had large experience and gathered his information from reliable sources.

The other article is a synopsis or digest of what Mr. A. S. Baker, Managing Director of the International Storage and Lighterage Company, Southampton, had to say before the Eastern New York Horticultural Society, recently held in New York City. He is quoted as a man not only as good authority upon the subject of which he spoke but as a part of that market himself. Mr. Baker's stunner! It almost takes my breath away just to think of it. Dear friends, I am going to criticize much of what this man has said but I wish to do it in a fair and candid spirit.

Now I do not doubt the magnitude of the English market nor of the ability of the English people to pay and to pay in cash. In that statement he is undoubtedly correct but when he says the English market cannot be glutted he is



POINTS FOR JUDGING OR MEASURING WORTH OF DAIRY COWS.

symmetrical udder, rising high behind and extending well forward, with milk veins, large, tortuous in shape, and elastic to the touch. That the udder may have room, and not be cramped either in growth or activity, the flank should be arched at the side, and the thigh decidedly thin and incurving from the rear. If, to this enumeration, there be added a roomy pelvis, wide over the hips, and the back bone rising into an arch between them and towards the tail, the more distinctive points of a good dairy cow will be scheduled.

YEARLY BUTTER RECORD AT BONNY-MEADE FARM.

BY CHAS. S. POPE.

In complying with your request for a record of our herd for the past year, we acknowledge that the average amount of butter from each cow will fall short of many herds in the state, but when you consider that this is our first year and that we have had no chance to weed out the poorer ones, and also considering the fact that we fed no grain when the cows were at pasture, about five months, and a small ration during the winter; we think we have cause to feel well satisfied with the result. We have been working for the past year to secure quality rather than quantity, and knowing that many cows, when highly fed, are troubled with indigestion and diseases which would

us a good start. One from O. Gardner of Rockland, dam, Etta of Mt. Betton 2680, whose milk, 38 lbs. in one day, tested 77 butter fat, and the grand dam has a record of 9 lbs. 9 oz. in three days. Another promising heifer is Pansey 2d of Elm Hill Farm 3496, sire, Glory of St. Lambert 4001; dam, Victoria Robbins, 2839.

There is one factor in the production of butter which has been very much neglected by many of our farmers. We refer to the care of the cows. The scales have shown us that WE CANNOT AFFORD TO STRIKE A COW, and even loud talk or a slight disturbance in the barn, while the cows are being milked, will diminish the full flow of milk.

Each cow occupies a separate stall, so they have nothing to fear from each other, and the only fastening is a rope across the back end of the stall. They are brushed and washed before each milking. We aim to feed and milk at regular hours, also to take the chill from the drinking water, believing that these things make the difference between a good profit or a loss.

For the Maine Farmer.

AMERICAN GROWERS DEFEATED.

Orchard Notes, No. 2.
Editor Maine Farmer: Before continuing my regular orchard notes I hope the readers of the Farmer will pardon me if

it. They are reliable business men, sending thousands of barrels of apples across the water to the English markets every year and if any farmer or fruit-grower or any one of their packers attempts to play it on them by deaconing or putting cider apples in the middle of the barrel they know it mighty quick.

If Mr. A. S. Baker or any other person does not believe what I say, then I wish they would communicate with Mr. Charles Forster, 76 and 78 Park Place, New York, or with Mr. Walter Webling, 46 Clinton street, Boston, Mass., and ascertain what they say. They are representatives of the great house of Simons, Shuttleworth & Co., Liverpool, England, and they know what they are talking about when they say that the barrel is the standard package and that no inferior fruit must be put into the barrel—only sound fruit throughout—and yet every dealer and shipper knows that each barrel must be faced with some of the largest and fairest so that when they fall into the hands of the jobber and retailer they can open that end of the barrel and show the fruit to the best advantage. It is an absolute necessity. The trade demands it as it does the display of other goods.

Fourth, the wrapping of apples and sending them in boxes as they do oranges is not practical except with a very few highly colored varieties. In the fall of 1896 Mr. Geo. A. Cochrane of Boston, a butter and cheese man, wrote several articles for the Maine Farmer advocating the same thing and two parties I know of tried the experiment to their entire satisfaction, realizing but a trifle above cost of freight and boxes. About that time I wrote to Simons, Shuttleworth & Co. for their opinion and they wrote me that the trade in that line was very limited and confined almost wholly to London and advised me to stick to the barrel as that was the standard package. Mr. Cochrane was undoubtedly sincere in his remarks, but my friends in Boston said he had a "swelled head" and I am very much afraid that Mr. Baker is troubled with the same disease. The fact is, he is the managing director of a cold storage and lighterage company and probably knows very little about the buying, packing and selling of fruit.

Liverpool is the great market of the world for fruit, including apples. But very little, comparatively goes direct to London, or Glasgow or to Hamburg. Every lot of apples of every brand has to be sampled and sold at auction in the great auction rooms of the different houses. Dealers and shippers may cover their barrels all over with x's and fancy and extra fancy or anything else but it will not sell the fruit. It is the condition of the fruit and the demand that sells it and poor condition on arrival always has more or less influence on demand.

For the last few years Canada has shipped more apples to England than the United States, the shipments thus far being 565,647 barrels from Canada and 381,720 barrels from the United States. When Canada first started in this year much of her fruit arrived in poor condition and brought low prices. It is doing better now. Maine fruit at one time this year brought the highest prices and is doing well now but it is well known that apples on the whole have not kept as well as they have in some seasons and their arrival in the English markets in poor condition has had a very depressing effect upon buyers generally. No one is to blame on that account. If Mr. Baker has any more sermons to preach let him go into Canada and deliver them for Americans are not the only ones to blame if blame exists.

Granite Hill Farm. W. P. A.

For the Maine Farmer.

FERTILIZERS FOR FARM CROPS.

A subscriber asks, in a recent number of the Farmer, for information in regard to cheap fertilizers for growing farm crops. Having had some experience in growing crops with the aid of fertilizers, I can say that the use of so-called cheap manures is always more or less unsatisfactory.

The cost of a good fertilizer may be ten dollars per ton more than that of some cheap brand; the worth of the crop grown upon the good brand may be, and usually is, worth double that grown upon the cheaper grade of manure.

The best fertilizer is the one that best meets the needs of the growing crop. If I were going to use a fertilizer for the production of grain or leguminous crops, I should not care to pay for a large amount of nitrogen, as it would seldom be necessary and could not be made profitable under most conditions. For these crops, a fertilizer containing about one per cent. of nitrogen, eight to ten of phosphoric acid and three of actual potash has given best results.

For vegetables, I find more nitrogen and potash needed. Contrary to the experience of some and the theory of many I find the potato needs a good supply of nitrogen in a form that will be available throughout the growing season. It will use a lot of potash, but it must be balanced by a good supply of nitrogen.

On a good crop soil containing a fair amount of humus, I like, for potatoes and most other vegetables, a fertilizer

with about four per cent. nitrogen, eight to ten phosphoric acid and six to eight actual potash. This is a high grade and high priced manure, yet in practice it has proven the most profitable kind to use.

Soil conditions differ, and no man can tell what will be best for another to do; I do not advise anyone to use fertilizers in their work, but with me they have always paid a fair per cent. of profit.

I would not think of mixing them myself because I do not believe it possible to get an even mixture with a shovel, or hoe, and a barn floor to work with. With all the necessary ingredients in the right amount, the fertilizers could be spoiled for profitable farm use by imperfect mixing. The larger fertilizer companies have all the best modern machinery to enable them to put their goods on the market in the best mechanical condition.

The condition of a fertilizer largely affects its crop value, hence, I would have them from the best equipped makers. After all, the best advice is "use your brains" and if this proves too exhausting quit farming and study law or theology.

Waldo Co. Enoch C. Dow.

INQUIRER IS HELPED AS OTHERS ARE.

Inquirer wishes to thank the editor of the Maine Farmer and also Mr. R. W. Ellis for the replies to his questions. They will save him the expense and trouble of a big mistake, and enable him to so alter his plans that they will suit him better when carried out than those he started in his inquiry would have. Later on, as he is able to perfect these plans, he will report them to the Farmer, if they will be acceptable. (Such articles are always acceptable. Ed.) The exchange of ideas is the mainspring of progress, and the Maine Farmer is a grand medium to scatter them with.

Believing thus, I will take the liberty to ask another question. Some weeks ago I saw a note in regard to cow peas as a fodder crop for cows in summer. As I know nothing about them, will some one tell me at what date to sow, and if in drills or broadcast, and how many to the acre? Also on what kind of soil? Damp or dry?

If a man has a piece of land and fertilizer (barn dressing) enough to dress it well, will the cow peas be a better crop than large, sweet corn for green fodder, i. e., will they be more profitable?

CANADA'S IDEAL.

The breeders of Canada have held loyally to the Shorthorns and all the years have been perfecting this grand breed alongside of others. The Farmer's Advocate of London Ontario has just sent out a very fine print showing a large number of animals chosen from the representative herds of H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.; Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Man.; J. G. Barron, Crystal City, Man.; C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S.; Capt. Robson, M. P. P., Ilderton, Ont.; W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont.; W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; H. Smith, Hay, Ont.; Walter Lynch, Westbourne, Man.; J. W. Latt, Salem, Ont.; and W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man. "Canada's Ideal" is certainly a triumph of live stock portraiture and the engraver's art, and must prove of inestimable value to the live stock interests of the country. The price of the picture has been fixed at the nominal figure of one dollar, but may also be had by sending in two new subscriptions to the Farmer's Advocate. We trust it will enjoy, as it richly deserves, a large and widespread circulation, not only because it will be an ornament to any home, but for the good it will do, and wish that the herds of this noble breed might multiply on the farms of Maine.

CATERPILLAR EGGS.

Now is one of the times for the farmer to look over his orchard to find the nests of caterpillar eggs around the ends of the smaller twigs. In the plum orchard look out for every black-knot. They should have been removed earlier than this in the winter, for every live black-knot produces seeds or spores twice each year, in the middle of the winter and in the middle of the summer. So that one good, healthy black-knot may infest your whole orchard with them. Of course any wise orchardist will cut and burn every one of them when seen. But there may be some who do not know when they are specially dangerous.

A. P. STARRETT.

The scientific men are beginning to be a little frightened over the potato bug. They say it takes more arsenic to kill him than it did to kill his ancestors. Some of them go so far as to say that by natural selection we have produced a breed of bugs that are more or less immune to the effects of arsenic, and that it is not so easy to poison them as it was to poison the bugs of 10 or 15 years ago. The question arises, What poison shall we take when arsenic loses its power?

If fuel was made of old brush piles this winter a pile of insect eggs and larvae would be made to help heat the house.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900.

**\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
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For one inch space, \$2.50 for four inser-
tions and sixty cents for each subsequent
insertion. Classified ads. one cent a word,
each insertion.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers
in Kennebec county.
Mr. E. S. Berry is calling on subscribers
in York county.
Mr. A. G. Rice is calling on subscribers in
Cumberland county.
Mr. H. S. Lander is calling on subscribers
in Eastern Kennebec county.
Mr. F. M. Marks is calling on subscribers in
Oxford county.

Sample Copy sent on applica-
tion.
Try the Maine Farmer for one
month.

IT PAYS.

It pays to wear a smiling face
And laugh our troubles down,
For all our little trials wait
Our laughter or our frown:
Beneath the magic of a smile
Our doubts will fade away,
As melts the frost in early spring
Beneath the sunny ray.
It pays to make a worthy cause,
By helping it, our own;
To give the current of our lives
A true and worthy tone.
It pays to comfort weary hearts,
Oppressed with dull despair,
And leave in sorrow-darkened lives
A gleam of brightness there.
It pays to give a helping hand
To ease, to cheer, to bless,
To note with all their waywardness,
Their courage and their truth;
To strive with sympathy and love
Their confidence to win;
It pays to open wide the heart
And "let the sunshine in."
—The Christian Press.

The address by Dr. Irish of Turner, on
Free Rural Maine Delivery will well re-
pay a careful reading.

The sap is flowing, the iron fetters of
winter are breaking and a new glad
spring will soon be here.

Portland gets \$60,000 for a lightship
off its harbor, something sadly needed
for the safety of its shipping.

The chief reason for rejoicing at the
announcement of change of political af-
fairs by a wealthy gentleman is that "he will
subscribe liberally to the campaign fund."
When our politics degenerate to this
low standard it is time for the peo-
ple to cry, "God save our country."

In one of our busy manufacturing
towns having fully one thousand voters
only ninety votes were cast for any one
of the town officers at the late annual
March election. No greater element of
danger to good government can be
imagined than this indifference on the
part of legal voters.

Oakland recognizes the valued services
rendered the town in freeing it from
tramps through the building of the
"Tramp Chair," and votes the inventor
a gold medal. "The middle of the road"
contingent do not take kindly to a pos-
sible rest in the iron seated chair. Other
towns will do well to introduce them.

The state assessors will make a read-
justment of the wild lands of the state
this year and in view of the great de-
mand for this class of property the peo-
ple will wait with interest to see how
much of an increase is made in the valua-
tion. For the past two years it has been
practically \$1.75 per acre.

If farmers could see piled up before
them the thousands of tons of pulverized
screenings, corn-meal, shorts and sweep-
ings worth \$5 to \$10 a ton, that they are
paying \$150 to \$200 a ton for in the form
of "stock foods," they would see an ob-
ject lesson that would rivet to their
pockets many dollars now uselessly spent.

Serious political disaffection is report-
ed in different sections of the country
growing out of the vacillating course
pursued by the President in regard to
Porto Rico. Nothing attracts and holds
the public, inspiring increased confidence
all the while, like a clear and open policy
and a straightforward course on the part
of the leaders.

We want to call attention to the farms
for sale in this issue. In every case there
are good reasons for selling and the
would-be purchaser will find a bargain
in each one. With the promise of bet-
ter prices for farm crops and with these
farms all under high state of cultivation
they offer special attractions. Inspect
these farms.

Every grange, farmer's club and insti-
tute, as well as every teacher in school,
should take up the question of preserva-
tion of the birds, both as an economic
and humanitarian measure, and kindle
an interest which will lead to more
stringent laws, and more active public
sentiment regarding the law now on our
statute books.

Interest in Old Home Week should be
kindled and quickened by every possible

means and by every individual and state
organization. The students heaped upon
Maine by these within and those without
can be so allured in no way so effect-
ually as by calling home the sons and
daughters who have gone out and let-
ting them see for themselves the pro-
gress made in all things.

The *Bridgton News* is pleased to wax
sarcasmic over the "two mortal columns"
which we devoted to the defense of the
birds. "Millions for defense and not
one cent for the birds," is our motto. Now
really, Brother Shovey, don't you think
we are better employed in pleading for
the birds than in jabbing everybody
about everything? We have a fair as-
sessment of it is more interesting to the
"disinterested agriculturist."

Maine is receiving "cheap big" at-
tention just now because of the sensational
story started by one of our state papers
reciting the rapid growth of Mormonism
in Oxford county. Having started the
blaze by the love of something startling
the natural effect is seen in the wide
spread notoriety resulting. A little more
fact and a little less coloring will
smooth out many a wrinkle on our fair
state. Mormonism will never thrive on
these granite hills.

Good Will Farm, East Fairfield, is
coming to be one of the institutions of
the state worthy of support from every
quarter, because of the good work being
accomplished. Probably the most ex-
tensive arborvitae in the state will be
set there this spring. A wealthy woman
has given quite a sum to the institution
for this purpose. Rev. Mr. Hinckley,
the supervisor, was in Auburn, Thurs-
day, and placed an order for 550 trees
and shrubs of 70 different varieties.
Future visitors at Good Will Farm will
find this collection of great interest,
showing as it does, about every tree and
shrub that is hardy in our state.

The report of the State Board of
Health contains an item which is of
special interest to all dwellers in Maine.
This is the fact that pulmonary con-
sumption is reduced to the third place
among the ten most prominent causes
of death. From 1892 to 1898 the num-
ber of deaths from consumption in pro-
portion to the population fell from 20
per 10,000 to 15. The vital statistics also
show that the number of deaths from this
disease is smaller in Maine than in
most other states. This fact supports
the argument of Dr. Young, that instead
of Maine being a place consumptive
diseases it is a place where under
certain conditions the disease may be
stopped.

Gov. Rollins of New Hampshire in his
Past Day proclamation for 1900 presents
 cogent reasons why the day should be
observed and urges his claim in a man-
ner to merit attention. He says, "In-
stead of abolishing Past Day as a worn
and useless custom, I would call our
people to a renewed observance and a
better appreciation of the real signif-
cance of the day. I would ask that large
body of men who seldom, if ever, cross
the threshold of a church, to kneel once
more where they kneel as children, and
see if the church has not some message
for them. I believe that a single honest
attempt to cast off the blinding and de-
pressing influences of doubt and mate-
rialism, and to look at life once more
through the clear, earnest eyes of youth
and in the light of the faith of our
fathers, would bring a solace and satis-
faction like the benediction that follows
after prayer."

The *Piscataquis Observer* is discussing
the question as to whether our common
schools meet the demands and needs of
the people, and remarks with consid-
erable justice that "We think it would
be of vastly more benefit to our scholars
were they taught reading, spelling, writ-
ing, geography and arithmetic, than in
our present system of teaching, where a
large part of that is taught will be of
no practical use to them. If a scholar
wishes to study the languages there are
plenty of opportunities for him to do so
outside of the common schools. In these
days it is difficult for one to secure a
school unless a graduate of some high
school or college and often times they
are sadly deficient in knowledge of
smaller studies. To illustrate: Not long
since a small scholar in this district
asked the teacher, who was a graduate
of a high school in this county, where
Poland was. Her reply was, "I don't
know but it must be somewhere around
the North Pole."

Whatever concerns Maine is of interest
to its inhabitants, but when a stranger to
the state speaks of the inner life of the
people we may justly question his au-
thority. A special to the *Levee* from
Columbia from Newswatch says that Bis-
hop Codman of the Maine Episcopal
diocese preached a sermon in that
place Monday, in which he said: "It is
high time that the mother church send
some one to Maine to tell the people
how to worship. Hundreds of children
in Maine," said he "have never heard
the commandments." Most interesting,
however, were his references to the
mere "man-made" laws of the State of
Maine against drinking, dancing and
gambling, and to the disobedience of the
God-made laws against adultery, etc.
"Maine has sent out many able men,"
said he, "but she will not do so in an-
other generation." If he has been mis-
quoted then surely the press of the state
owes him ample apology. "Protestant-
ism," said the Bishop at Portland Sun-
day, "is no religion, nor is it a form of
religion. Protestantism has no creed, no
confession of faith, no principle of unity
whatever. Protestantism is only another
name for intellectual criticism."

In an eloquent and optimistic address
in Boston, Friday, Sec. Long discussed
the foreign policy of our government
fearlessly and while some points may be
called in question all will be agreed in
the following: "Whatever honest differ-
ences of opinion may have been had as to
the acquisition of the Philippines, or of
our sovereignty over them, I cannot
doubt that, in our future dealing with
them, we shall find ourselves on common

**A
GREAT
OFFER..**

The special offer made by the
publishers of the *Maine Farmer* and
the *Tri-Weekly New York Tribune* one
year.

For \$1.25 we will send the
Maine Farmer and *New
York Weekly Tribune* one
year.

For \$1.50 the *Farmer*, the
Woman's Home Companion
and a complete *Life of Ad-
miral Dewey*.

For \$1.50 the *Farmer*, the
Housekeeper and the *Buck-
eye Cook Book*. These ma-
azines are among the best in the
country.

For \$1.65 the *Farmer* and the
Tri-Weekly New York Tribune.

For \$1.75 the *Farmer* and
*Tri-Weekly New York Trib-
une*.

In view of the special interest
centering at the present time in the
writings of Rev. C. M. Sheldon,
whose remarkable story is
now running in the *Farmer*, we
have arranged with the publishers
of his notable book, "*In The
Steps*," to furnish any who wish
at only 10 cents a copy. Cut
out this offer and enclose with the
money, and the book will be sent
by mail. This is an offer not to
be neglected.

ground in the adoption of the most en-
lightened and generous policy. We may
differ, as I said before, about terms and
theories, but do we not all agree, first,
that the United States is now responsible
for these islands; second, that we cannot
give them back to Spain or abandon
them; third, that if we were to adopt
the plan of leaving them to themselves,
under a sort of remote and protectorate
benevolence, we should simply invite
internal disorder, outside interference
from foreign nations, national complica-
tions, and a great deal more war and
bloodshed than we are likely to have if
we go on as we are going, especially as
the insurrection is now practically over,
and another year will see the blessings of
local government generally established
there, with the aid of the new commis-
sion, and the islands on their way re-
joicing; and, fourth, that what are we
all aiming at, and ought to aim at,
is to accomplish these very results of
peace, good order, education and the bet-
ter things?"

LITERARY GRAVEYARDS.

A writer in one of the recent mag-
azines advances the idea that the de-
cadence of literature just closed will be found
to be approximately the most unproductive
of the century. Certainly not in the
number of books issued, for never was
the country so flooded with new volumes
in every line. But when the test of en-
durance is applied to them, how many
will stand the lapse of even ten years, to
say nothing of fifty or a hundred?

In fiction, especially, is this ephemeral
quality noted. The closing years of the
19th century seem like one vast grave-
yard, in which many a lusty novel, which,
at the time of its birth, gave promise of
becoming a centenarian at least, has
been prematurely interred. The fickle
public which welcomed the new-born
child with shouts of joy, seldom has the
decency to attend the funeral, and the
author is the only mourner. His profits
from the book, however, generally enable
him to pay the funeral expenses, for the
christening gifts were profuse.

Glimpsing over the tombstones in this
cemetery of defunct fiction, we find a
good many names of old friends, and it
surprises us to realize how important
they once seemed in our life, but how
little we have felt their loss. Here lies
poor "Tribby," but we have shed our
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"Quo Vadis," "Beside the Bonnie Brier
Bush," "On the Face of the Waters,"
"King Solomon," "The Huguenots," "The
Sowers," "The Manxman," "Sorrows of
Satan"—we might go on indefinitely.

Here lies "Robert Elsmere," which at
one time threatened to sap the theologi-
cal foundations of the universe, and
caused many a worthy, but short-sighted
divine of the old school to pass sleepless
nights and anxious days in devising ser-
mons to counteract its supposed heresy.
What caused this untimely demise? The
same thing which has buried in oblivion
all the books above named and scores of
others—lack of vigorous flesh and blood
characters. Robert Elsmere himself was
not a real person, not a genuine, breath-
ing creation, but merely a shadowy em-
bodiment of a theological dogma; a the-
ory projected on the screen of literature
by the light of the author's clear and
lucid style, but vanishing like a magic
lantern picture, to give place to another
materialized unpleasantness in "Mar-
cella."

The wildly exciting stories of Anthony
Hope, which hardly allow one time to
breathe, lie buried here as dead as the
dullest theological treatises. "The Pris-
oner of Zenda," "The King's Mirror,"
"The Heart of the Princess Odra," who
reads them a second time? And side by
side with these are the books of Stanley
Weyman and Conan Doyle. While their
genius for plots is nothing short of mar-
velous, not one of these gentlemen has
ever constructed a character which could
walk alone, unless it be Sherlock Holmes,

and he is an unpleasant person. They
are all puppets, and dance when their
creator pulls the wire. Dr. Doyle makes
his characters in sets, and they come
packed a dozen in a box, like tin soldiers.
The characters of Hall Caine have a
delusive appearance of life, but are really
only incarnations of emotion. Dan in
the "Domestic," comes nearest to a real
flesh and blood man of any of his crea-
tions, not excepting John Storm and
Glory Quayle, whose unnaturalness pre-
vents them from being lifelike.

We constantly speak of "types," not
of characters, in modern fiction. Miss
Wilkins, Miss Pool and Miss Jewett de-
pict the New England type; Geo. W.
Cable and Thomas Nelson Page, the
southern; Octave Thanet and Hamlin
Garland, the western. But their char-
acters are not like living people. They
are personified sections of the country,
composite photographs of the Yankee,
the Hoosier, the Southerner. Such fic-
tion can never be enduring, because it is
too local. Would "Jane Eyre" or
"Brer Remy" be appreciated abroad?
But Mrs. Gummidge, who was "thinkin'
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Even Kipling, our latter-day god, has
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his reality.

The novelist of today loves to deal
with the problem, the theory, the ideal.
The "novel with a purpose" has super-
seded the novel whose pages are instinct
with life. Have we gained or lost by
this new theory of fiction? If the modern
novelists could deprive us of our old
friends, we would say lost emphatically.
But so long as we can leave their ghosts
whenever we will and seek the society of
those charming people whom "we have
loved long since, but lost awhile," thro'
our devotion to the modern school, we
can afford to be lenient. Dickens,
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**For Blood, Stomach and Nerves, Take
Hood's Sarsaparilla
It Cures Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Nervousness.**

FORTY-ONE YEARS.

The little slip enclosed has often called
to mind the many pleasant acquaintances
made through my connection with the
Maine Farmer. It is now more than
41 years since I first was in the *Maine
Farmer* office, then to subscribe for the
paper for a friend, R. H. Dudley, who I
think continued a subscriber to his death.
At the time that call I for the first time
met Mr. Homan, and also for the first
time, Mr. Manley, then of the firm
of Homan & Manley.

My next visit to the office was in
March 1855 when I met Mr. Badger,
whose acquaintance I had some years
before made while he was, in a very
gentleman-like manner, acting as post-
master, with whom in after years I be-
came quite intimate and learned to highly
esteem and when I bade him good-bye
that evening, less than three years since,
he, standing in the street bareheaded did
not think it was for the last time. Dr.
Lapman I met for the first time while he
was connected with the *Farmer*; also in
the same way became acquainted with
Mr. Boardman, who so many years had
charge of a department of the *Farmer*,
and it has been by the same way I be-
came more intimate with, as a friend
called him, "the only Howard Owen"
whom I have been more than pleased to
meet occasionally on different occasions.

Now of those who have left us, I often
think of them with feelings of the most
pleasant remembrance and for those
that are still with us I have the highest
respect and number them among my
most esteemed acquaintances. And now
for more than 41 years the *Maine Farmer*
has made our home its weekly call which
hope may be continued as long as I
live.

N. S. ALLAN.
Dennysville.

An Ideal Harvest.
The *Farmer* has lately received a little
pamphlet which should be in the hands
of every grower of crops, containing a
copy of a chapter on "An Ideal Harvest,"
by Henry Stewart and one on "Pulver-
ization of the Soil" by Waldo F. Brown.
This pamphlet is sent free by Duane H.
Nash, Millington, N. J., the manufac-
turer of the well-known Acme harrow.
The subjects are treated in a very com-
prehensive manner by these well-known
authorities and every man who wishes
better information regarding prepara-
tion and pulverization of the soil should
read this pamphlet before the busy sea-
son opens.

Three young boys in Troy, Me., at-
tempted to play brother calves the other
day, one taking the part of the calf. He
was hit in the head with a hammer and
after falling to the floor, held by one of
the boys while the butcher's knife was
drawn across his throat. In a few
moments he was dead. The boy who
killed him was only 12 years old. The
boy who was hit was only 10 years old.
The boy who was hit was only 10 years old.

We thought it a package of fancy con-
fectionery, so attractive was the square
box with its rich paper top and gilt let-
ters; but it bore the stamp of the hard
fact, and the blow from the hammer.
The wounds have healed a good deal
since the affair happened, still they are
not well yet.

For the land's sake—use Bowker's fer-
tilizers. It enriches the earth.

—New bridges will at once be con-
structed over Bond Brook to replace
those which were carried away in the
recent freshet. The contract has been
taken by the New Jersey Steel and Iron
Works.

The report of the overseer of the
poor, G. A. Robertson, gives a most sat-
isfactory showing. A balance of \$2,453.16
remains unused of last year's appropriation,
and the bills are all paid. Mr. and
Mrs. C. C. Griffith, the present care-
takers, deserve much credit for the ex-
cellent condition of everything under
their supervision, and it is hoped they
will remain.

Sunday evening, before a congrega-
tion which filled to the doors the large
auditorium of the Winthrop St. Uni-
versalist church, Rev. C. A. Hayden gave
the last of one of the most popular
courses of lectures ever given in this
city, his subject being "The People in
the Pews." No one left the church with-
out a clear idea of the obligations rest-
ing on the pews as well as the pulpit,
regarding the vital things of life.

County News.

—D. E. Foster, Church Hill, has tapped
150 maple trees, but the weather is rather
cold as yet for the sap to run freely.

—Mr. Geo. W. Cottle, a highly re-

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a pack-
age of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that
takes the place of coffee. The children may
drink it without injury as well as the adult.
All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that
rich, smooth, brown of Mocha or Java, but it is
made from pure grains, and the most delicate
digestion receives it without distress. It is the
price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package.
Sold by all grocers.

spected farmer of North Manchester,
aged 70, died at his home, Monday last,
after a brief illness of pneumonia. He
was well known throughout this section,
and his large family have the sympathy
of many friends in their bereavement.

—The new Elmwood hotel at Read-
field was opened Mar. 24, with a grand
ball. This hotel is built on the site of
the old one, which was burned some
time ago, and has all the modern con-
veniences, making it one of the best
country inns in New England.

—Fred Cheever, a boy less than 10
years old, was arrested, Saturday, for
stealing a watch valued at \$40, from Geo.
A. McKee of Waterville. The boy con-
fessed the theft, and as he has a bad
record with the police, he was sentenced
to the Reformatory School for the remainder
of his minority.

—Charles L. Getchell, one of the old-
est and most prominent citizens of Water-
ville, died at his home on Elm street,
Tuesday afternoon, at the age of 88, after
an illness of over a year. He was a native
of Winslow, and for a great many years
was one of the leading saw mill men on
the Kennebec river.

This image is a vertical, high-contrast black and white scan. It features a prominent vertical line that divides the frame into two distinct sections. The left section is a light gray, textured surface, possibly representing a page or a wall. The right section is a dark, almost black, textured surface, which could be the reverse side of a page or a different material. The overall appearance is grainy and noisy, characteristic of a low-quality scan or a high-contrast photograph. There is no text or other identifiable content.

"Not Sarah, with me. Only I'm sick at heart with the sight and knowledge of all this wicked town's sin and misery."

"You had better to carry it all on your shoulders, Philip?"

"Yes," replied Philip almost fiercely. "It was not that either. Only his reply was like a great sob of conviction that he must bear something of these burdens, and that he must help it."

Mrs. Strong did not say anything for a moment. Then she asked:

"Don't you think you take it too seriously, Philip?"

"What?"

"Other people's wrongs. You are not responsible."

"Am I not? I am my brother's keeper. What quantity of guilt may I not carry into the eternal kingdom if I do not do what I can to save him! Oh, how can I be so selfish? Yet I am only one person. I cannot prevent all this suffering alone."

"Of course you cannot, Philip. You

"I can preach on it, and I will."
 "gle evening's entertainment for people who don't need it than they give to the salvation of men in a whole year."
 "protest out of the soul that God gave me against such wicked selfishness. And I will protest if society spurn me from it as a bigot, a Puritan and a boor. For society in Christian America is not in this land."
 "What can you do about it, Philip?"
 "His wife asked the question sadly. She had grown old fast since coming to Milton, and a presentiment of evil would, in spite of her naturally cheery disposition, cling to her whenever she considered Philip and his work."
 "I can preach on it, and I will."
 "Be wise, Philip. You are in a difficult ground when you enter society's realm."

DOES COFFEE AGREE WITH YOU?
If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee. It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package 10-ay from your doctor, follow the directions in making it and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15c. and 25c."

"Oh, you're perfectly welcome," said Philip hastily, with some embarrassment, while his strange visitor went on:

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to

Total cash assets.....	\$6,523,649.70	All earned premiums.....	210,378.00
		All other liabilities.....	12,772.19
LIABILITIES.			
Cash capital.....	\$2,000,000.00	Cash capital.....	\$200,285.00
Reserve for outstanding losses.....	271,196.59	Total.....	87,416.68
Reserve for re-insurance.....	2,029,576.63	Surplus over all liabilities.....	
Net surplus.....	1,228,872.58		
Total liabilities and surplus.....\$647,701.68			
Total assets.....\$6,523,649.70		Macomber, Farr & Whitten, Agents,	
MACOMBER, FARR & WHITTEN, AGENTS.		ME., A. M. BRADLEY & SON, EAST VASSHOLM,	

TRADE-MARK. DORCI

"I can preach on it, and I will."
 "gle evening's entertainment for people who don't need it than they give to the salvation of men in a whole year."
 "protest out of the soul that God gave me against such wicked selfishness. And I will protest if society spurn me from it as a bigot, a Puritan and a boor. For society in Christian America is not in this land."
 "What can you do about it, Philip?"
 "His wife asked the question sadly. She had grown old fast since coming to Milton, and a presentiment of evil would, in spite of her naturally cheery disposition, cling to her whenever she considered Philip and his work."
 "I can preach on it, and I will."
 "Be wise, Philip. You are in a difficult ground when you enter society's realm."

DOES COFFEE AGREE WITH YOU?
If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee. It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package 10-ay from your doctor, follow the directions in making it and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15c. and 25c."

Hoard's Dairyman,
Breeder's Gazette,
New York Weekly Tribune,
New York Tri Weekly Tribune,
New York Tri Weekly World,
Youth's companion (new subscribers or
co-operative farmer,
Strawberry Cultivist,
Farm-Poultry (semi-monthly),
Rural New Yorker,
Woman's Home Companion,
Life of Dewey,
The Housekeeper,
Buckeye Cookery,
Combination, Self-Pronouncing Bible, in
patent index; an elegant Bible for teach
large size, large print, fine paper,

	Price Separately.	With the Farmer.
.....	\$1.00	\$1.65
.....	2.00	2.00
.....	1.00	1.25
.....	2.00	1.75
.....	2.00	1.35
.....	1.75	2.25
.....	1.00	1.65
.....	.75	1.25
.....	1.00	1.00
.....	1.00	1.75
.....	1.00 }	
.....	.50 }	1.50
.....	1.00 }	
.....	.50 }	1.50
flexible covers,		
ers or students;	3.50	2.50

Amount required to carry reserve for all deposits	2,396,254 87
Total amount of liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus	\$2,860,400 96
Capital paid up in assets	400,000 00
Surplus beyond capital	2,181,845 26
Aggregate amount of liabilities, including net surplus	\$5,171,396 81

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.,
 John E. Bland, President.

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1899.

Real estate	\$1,416,211 21
Mortgage loans	47,996 72
Collateral loans	492,975 00
Government bonds	1,078,800 00
Cash in office and bank	327,441 64
Interest and rents	16,726 40
Uncollected premiums	1,843 00
All other assets	47,465 11
Gross assets	\$2,188,577 93
Admitted assets	2,188,577 93

JERIN WILLIAMSON, G. T. STEVENS,
 H. R. RANDALL, HORACE E. BOWDITCH
 GEO. N. LAWRENCE, F. E. SMITH.

Deposits Received Subject to Check at
INTEREST PAID ON THE DAILY BALANCES.

In Savings Department, interest paid **QUARTERLY** at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on Deposits remaining **THREE MONTHS** or more. Interest computed from the 1st and 16th of each month.

All Deposits Subject to Check and Strictly Confidential.

High Grade Bonds and Investment Securities Bought and Sold.

Burglar & Fire-proof Safe Deposits Delivered to Lat.

F. E. SMITH, Treas.
 * Banking Hours 9 to 4 daily. Saturdays 10 to 12.30 P. M.

...me, gilt straw cases, and still others covered by cases of yellow crepe paper. The supper consisted of chicken salad dressed with yellow mayonnaise and slices of hard boiled eggs, rolls, orange jelly, custard, gold, silver, and snow-

WALTER BA Breakfast

Costs less

Be sure that the F

LIABILITIES DUE 31, 1890.	
Net unpaid losses.....	\$ 13,570.98
Unearned premiums.....	212,888.22
all other liabilities.....	36,691.47
Total.....	\$ 263,150.67
Capital.....	1,800,000.00
surplus over all liabilities.....	326,427.16
Total liabilities and surplus.....	\$2,188,577.83

JACOBSEN, FARR & WHITTEN, AGEN. AU-
 TUMN, 1891.

A Perfect Food.
WALTER BAKER
 & CO.
 DORCHESTER, MASS.

Home Department.

EVERY MOTHER

Will be interested in the announcement made upon the fourth page regarding the Maine Farmer.

OWL AND CHICKADEE.

A FABLE FOR REFORMERS.

The drowsy owl in the shadowy light of the moon, perched on a branch of the old oak tree, was looking down at the little chickadee who was hopping about on the ground. "You are a very busy little fellow," said the owl, "and I am sure you are very useful."

"Yes, I am," replied the chickadee, "and I am sure you are very useful too. You are a very wise old fellow, and I am sure you are very useful."

"You are a very busy little fellow," said the owl, "and I am sure you are very useful."

"Yes, I am," replied the chickadee, "and I am sure you are very useful too. You are a very wise old fellow, and I am sure you are very useful."

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flake cakes, ice cream, lemonade and lemon tea. Many other dishes might be allowed keeping in mind that "white and yellow" viands are suitable. EILEEN.

A DISGRACE TO WORK.

The very idea of its being a "disgrace to work" seems so ridiculous to me when all my life long I have felt it to be a disgrace not to work. But there are some in this world of ours who think so; "some weak minded ones there are who think a person who is not wealthy, but must work for a living of no account."

No one whose opinion is worthy of a moment's notice will think less of any one because they work for a living. So the work is honorable, and is faithfully done, it matters not whether it be mental or physical.

The humble bird carrier or street sweep, if he be honest and upright, and do his work to the best of his ability, is far more worthy of respect and does more real good than perfumed dandy or the haughty heiress, who scarcely conceals their scorn as they pass him, and who draw their garments aside as if the very touch were unclean.

All men and women worthy of the name, will give the "right hand of fellowship" to the toiler and not make his lot harder than it need be. It is far better to be a worker than a drone in life's great hive, and no walk is so lowly but some money is there for the earnest seeker. All this fawning and cringing at the feet of riches; this seeking to outshine your neighbor, and be admired for because of outward show or adornment is weak and wrong. It is far better to stand independently and upon your own merits as a woman and a worker. If any one thinks less of you because you must work for a living, pity them but do not pity yourself.

The housework which seems so much like drudgery in its monotony and ever-recurring round; I know we are always doing it and yet never have it done, but it is not how we look at it and the spirit we bring to it that make it easy or hard? I remember so well how, when I was a young girl and used to stand so long at the table washing the dishes that would not stay washed, how I did wonder what there could be noble about washing dishes. Just nothing at all, I thought, but kept at it because it was there for me to do, and it helped the tired mother, but the time came when I felt differently about it and knew even it might be a "means of grace" done in the right way. It is all necessary—all the dish-washing and cooking, the endless sweeping and dusting and keeping of the house to rights, if thereby we can make home beautiful and restful for those we love. There is so much in the way we look at it.

We should guard carefully against the habit of looking upon it as drudgery. We should be content in whatever station of life we are placed, and so make the most and best of our surroundings. If I do my home duty well and faithfully, if I do it even in love and cheerfulness, am I not serving God just as truly, and is not my work just as acceptable to Him as if I went on foreign mission and did a work that would be more widely noticed abroad? Let the roots of your life take such firm hold upon the rock that you be not easily disturbed or disheartened, but go on.

"Like a cheerful traveler Singing along the highway!"

ADRIE.

THINGS TO FORGET.

If you would increase your happiness and prolong your life, forget your neighbor's faults. Forget the slander you have ever heard. Forget the temptations. Forget the fault-finding and give a little thought to the cause which provoked it. Forget the peculiarities of your friends and only remember the good points which make you fond of them. Forget all personal quarrels or histories you may have heard by accident and which, if repeated, would seem a thousand times worse than they are. Blot out as far as possible all the disagreeables of life; they will come, but they will grow larger when you remember them and the constant thought of the acts of meanness or, worse still, malice, will only tend to make you more familiar with them. Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday; start out with a clean sheet for to-day and write upon it, for sweet memory's sake, only those things which are lovely and lovable.—Rural World.

"A CULTIVATED HEART."

Two girls were talking one day. They were young and eager and ambitious, and their talk was of people who had "succeeded."

Finally, one of them exclaimed, enthusiastically.

"Oh, is there anything in the world finer than a cultivated brain?"

Her friend was silent a moment; then she answered slowly.

"Yes, one thing—a cultivated heart!"

It was an echo of the old word. "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life."—Forward.

Samuel Green, into whose possession the printing press very early came, and who was usually considered the first printer in America, was an inhabitant of "Cambridge in 1639, and pursued his calling there for more than forty years when he removed to Boston. Green printed the "Cambridge Platform" in 1640, the laws

A Woman's Trials

Increase from girlhood to the grave.

The question of health is always before her. Thirty years of her life is a battle with menstruation, and not one woman in a hundred escapes the ills which lie in wait from month to month.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

has restored a million women to health.

Letters from grateful women are constantly being printed in this paper.

Mrs. Pinkham has fifty thousand such letters. Her counsel is safe counsel. It always helps women and it will help you.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. She will advise you free.

In 1660 and the "Psalter," "Elliot's Catechism," "Baxter's Call" and the Bible in the Indian language in 1685. Day's press, or some relics of it, are said to have been in existence as late as 1890, at Windsor, Vt. All those early publications are of great rarity.

The many letters from our readers old and young expressing pleasure and satisfaction in the contents of this page and the improvement in the letters from the children are very gratifying and inspire fresh courage for the future. The editor is proud of the long list of young writers who are rapidly developing talent for writing what is of interest and value to the parents as well as children. Our circle is broadening all the while and still there is room for our lap is large and we welcome heartily every new comer.

The room to which Florence Nightingale is confined by what is likely to prove her last illness is in a house overlooking Hyde Park, London. Scores of friends keep it filled with flowers. The patient spends most of her time in reading and chatting with a few of the numerous callers.

Young Folks.

A CHANCE FOR

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

WHO CLAIMS THE FIRST ONE?

Sent Free for 4 New Subscribers at \$1.00, Paid One Year in Advance.

550 pages; 500 engravings.

The BOOK for BOYS.

ADAM, THE MAN WHO NEVER WAS A BOY.

Of all the men who never has been Since time his rounds began— There's one I pity every day— Earth's first and foremost man; Just think of all the fun he missed By failing to enjoy The dear delights of youthtime, For—he never was a boy.

He never stubbed his naked toe Against a root or stone. He never ate a pin-hole fish For minnows all alone. He never sought the bumble-bee Among the daisies' core. Nor felt his business end, Because—he never was a boy.

He never hooped played, nor tied A bright and shining plaid. Down in the alley all alone, To a trusting puddle's tail. And when he home from swimmin' came, His pleasure to destroy No slipper interfered. Because—he never was a boy.

He might remember splendid times In Eden's bowers—yet He never adored Romeo To a six-year Juliet. He never sent a valentine Intended to annoy His good-but maiden aunt, Because—he never was a boy.

He never cut a kite string, nor Nor hid an Easter egg; He never spooled his pantaloons A playin' mumble-peg. He never from the attic stole A 'coon hunt to enjoy. Nor found the 'old man' waiting, For—he never was a boy.

I pity him, why should I not? I even drop a tear; He never knew how much he missed; He never will, I fear, And always when those dear old days My memories employ, I pity him, Earth's only man Who—never was a boy.

Dear Boys and Girls: I will write to the Maine Farmer as I have never written before. I will write about Chris-

topher Columbus. He was born in Genoa, Italy, about 1435; he was the oldest of four children, whose father was a poor wool comber. When he was thirty his hair was white from trouble and anxiety. Columbus believed that the world was round but the wise men thought that that was foolish. During seven long years he was regarded as a visionary fellow and when he passed along the streets even the children pointed to their foreheads and smiled. At last the learned council declared the plan too foolish for further attention. Turning away sadly Columbus determined to go to France. His friends at the Spanish court laid the matter before Queen Isabella, and she was finally won to his cause. The King remained indifferent and pleaded the want of funds. The Queen, in her earnestness, explained, "I pledge my jewels to raise the money," but her sacrifice was not required. The treasurer of Aragon advanced most of the money, and the friends of Columbus the remainder. Columbus had succeeded at last after eighteen years of waiting, though armed with the King's authority, Columbus obtained vessels and sailors with the greatest difficulty. At last three small vessels were manned; the Pinta, Santa Maria and Nina. They sailed from Palos, Spain, August 3, 1492, when the ships struck out boldly westward on the untrodden sea and the sailors saw the last trace of land fade from their sight, many, even of the bravest, burst into tears. To their dismay the compass no longer pointed directly north and they believed that they were coming into a region where the very laws of nature were changed. They came into the track of the trade winds which waited there steadily westward. This, they were sure was carrying them to destruction, for how could they ever turn against it? Signs of land, such as flocks of birds and fresh green plants were often seen, and the clouds near the horizon assumed the look of land but they disappeared and only the broad ocean spread out before them as they advanced. The sailors so often distressed, lost heart and insisted upon returning home. At last they secretly determined to throw him overboard. Soon signs of land showed their muzzles, a branch of thorn with berries floated near. In the evening Columbus beheld a light rising and falling in the distance as of a torch borne by one walking, later at night the joyful cry of Land! rang out from the Pinta, in the morning the shore green with tropical verdure lay smiling before them.

Columbus, dressed in a splendid military suit of scarlet embroidered with gold, and followed by a retinue of his officers and men bearing banners, stepped upon the new world Friday, Oct. 12, 1492. He threw himself upon his knees, kissed the earth and with tears of joy gave thanks to God. He then formally planted the cross and took possession of the country in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella. Columbus found the land to be an island which he named San Salvador. He supposed that he had reached the island lying off the eastern coast of India, and he therefore called the dark-skinned natives Indians, but the simple people had only a few golden ornaments, these they readily exchanged for small bells. Cuba, Hayti and other islands were discovered and visited in the vain hope of securing oriental treasures. On his return the whole nation took a holiday. His appearance was hailed with shouts and the ringing of bells. The King and Queen were dazzled by their new and sudden acquisition as Columbus told them of the beautiful land and its delightful climate, they sank upon their knees and gave thanks to God for such a signal. Columbus afterward made three voyages in 1492, he discovered the mainland near the Orinoco river, he never however lost the delusion that he was the eastern coast of Asia and died ignorant of the grandeur of his discovery; the body of Columbus was buried at Valladolid, 1513, in 1536 his body was removed to the city of San Domingo, Hayti. I think this is long enough for the first time. I am a girl 11 years old.

Good bye, BELLE LANCASTER.

Dear Friends: As I saw some very nice letters in the Maine Farmer last week, I thought I would write this week, as I have not written for a long time. I will take for my subject "Life in Colonial Times." Life during the colonial times was very different from the life we live now. The people there built their houses out of logs put together with little regard for anything except strength and shelter. The danger from Indians often made these dwellings the only means of defense against their attacks. The windows were few and small, the doors were few, small and heavy. The inside of their houses had, sometimes, three or four rooms. Their stairs by which the upper story was reached consisted of an incline ladder. The chimneys were of stone and were mainly on the outside of the building. Their fireplaces were very broad and most of the heat went up chimney. Their winters were severe, and it was necessary to get as near the fire as possible. Seats, therefore, were some times placed in the fireplaces. Glass was so scarce that most of the window panes were made of oiled paper. The furniture generally consisted of rude benches, tables and stools made by the hand of the family. The floors were rough, and sometimes consisted of the hard earth. The poor people used blocks of wood instead of plates. Food was out with a knife and eaten with the fingers. Their cooking was done in skillets and on griddles. These stood on legs so that the coals could be raked

under them. A piece of meat was sometimes boiled by laying it on the live coals. Their ovens occasionally were built inside of the chimneys. A whole pig was roasted by running an iron rod through it and turning it on a spit in front of the fire. No one wore trousers as they are now made. They came only to the knees. They wore silver buttons and buckles. Their breeches were made of deer skin, and of the coarsest cloth. The rich used velvet or fine materials, and some of them were as proud of their appearance as any are today. The schools were few and poor. The teachers had but little education and were harsh. The seasons were double the length of what they are now. The whip was frequently applied. The laws were severe in Virginia. Seventeen offenses were punishable with death. In Hartford the watchman rang the bell in the morning as an order for every one to rise from his bed. If a woman became too free with her tongue, she was pronounced a scold, and was punished by being placed near her door and gagged. For other offenses the stocks and pillory and the ducking stool were used. I will close now, hoping my letter will interest the young and old folks. I think we ought to write something interesting every week.

DAISY M. HALL.

Dear Editor: I will write about George Washington. He was born in Virginia, Feb. 22, 1732, President from 1789 to 1797, and died Dec. 14, 1799. George Washington was a great general before he had any president. He was noble and kind hearted to his men. If such a man as George Washington should walk the streets today, the people would stop and look at him, for his face, form and manner showed that he was a noble and kind hearted man. One day when Washington and his men were in camp, Washington thought he would go out alone to enjoy the morning air. He passed many camps and tents until at last he came to a place where some men were building a log cabin, and the corporal was near by. They were just lifting a log upon the stakes, but the log was so heavy that they had to drop it. Then Washington came up and with his strong arms lifted the log upon the stakes. The men thanked the stranger for his kindness. Then Washington asked the corporal why he didn't help his men on that heavy log, and the corporal unbuttoned his coat and said, "Why, don't you see that I am the corporal?" Then Washington unbuttoned his coat and said, "I am the general, and the next time you have a log too heavy for your men to lift, send for me." The corporal was surprised to see the general standing before him. Washington didn't think it beneath him to do a kindness to any one. He always tried to obey the command, "Do right, and he never told a lie."

Good bye, BESSIE BENNETT.

Dear Friends: My papa takes the Farmer and I like to read the letters from the boys and girls, so I thought I would write one. I am ten years old. I have a sister named Ida who is twelve years old, and a brother named George who is two years old. Ida and I attend school when it keeps but our winter term has closed now. My papa and uncle have been getting out lumber, and I like to go into the woods with them. They had fifty-seven cords of bark to haul away, which has to be hauled seven miles from home. Papa has two pair of large oxen, and he loads on two sleds, and he drives one team and I drive the other one. We get up about four o'clock in the morning, and as soon as we get the chores done, and have our breakfast, we are ready to start, which is at about six o'clock, and after we get home in the afternoon, papa loads again ready for the next morning. I like to do anything I can to help my papa. I get up in the morning and help do the chores. Sometimes I wake up early, before papa is awake, and I get the chores most all done before he knows I am up. We keep four oxen, three cows, and one horse. I like to go skating and jumping and I enjoy playing games. Perhaps I have written all you will want to read this time, but if this is worth printing I may write again.

EDWIN W. LEIGHTON.

Louisa May Alcott, daughter of Amos Alcott, achieved great success as a writer. Her first volume was "Plover Fables," published in 1855. The circumstances of the Alcott family were such that all were more or less dependent upon Louisa after she began to earn money from teaching and from her books. During the Civil War Miss Alcott was a volunteer nurse at the South, and wrote "Hospital Sketches" in 1863. "Little Women" was published in 1868. Miss Alcott was born at Germantown, Pa., 1832, and died in Boston, Mar. 6, 1888. She was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Concord, Mass. I will write again sometime.

Yours truly, IRENE.

Dear Young Folks: As this is the first time I have written I will write about Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1584, a young man named Walter Raleigh, who was a favorite of Queen Elizabeth, sent out two ships to America. The captains of these ships landed on Roanoke Island. The Indians called the place the "Good Land." When the two captains returned to England, Queen Elizabeth was delighted with what she heard of the "Good Land," and named it Virginia. Hoping that it will be published, I close.

PHILIP HORATIO KIMBALL, age 9.

Whiskey Medicines.

The temperance press is emphasizing the danger to the home in the use of "medicines" which are loaded with whiskey or alcohol. In this respect, as well as in the remarkable character of their cures, Dr. Pierce's medicines differ from other preparations. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Favorite Prescription" contain no alcohol, whiskey or other intoxicant, and are equally free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics. Every family should have a copy of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent absolutely free, on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Established 1848.

Palmer's Lotion

The great BEAUTIFIER and Skin Curer

For Pimples, Tetter, Eczema, and all Diseases of the Skin and Mucous Membranes that can be reached by an outward application.

Lotion Soap

Prevents and assists in curing all such afflictions. At Druggists only.

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under them. A piece of meat was sometimes boiled by laying it on the live coals. Their ovens occasionally were built inside of the chimneys. A whole pig was roasted by running an iron rod through it and turning it on a spit in front of the fire. No one wore trousers as they are now made. They came only to the knees. They wore silver buttons and buckles. Their breeches were made of deer skin, and of the coarsest cloth. The rich used velvet or fine materials, and some of them were as proud of their appearance as any are today. The schools were few and poor. The teachers had but little education and were harsh. The seasons were double the length of what they are now. The whip was frequently applied. The laws were severe in Virginia. Seventeen offenses were punishable with death. In Hartford the watchman rang the bell in the morning as an order for every one to rise from his bed. If a woman became too free with her tongue, she was pronounced a scold, and was punished by being placed near her door and gagged. For other offenses the stocks and pillory and the ducking stool were used. I will close now, hoping my letter will interest the young and old folks. I think we ought to write something interesting every week.

DAISY M. HALL.

Dear Editor: I will write about George Washington. He was born in Virginia, Feb. 22, 1732, President from 1789 to 1797, and died Dec. 14, 1799. George Washington was a great general before he had any president. He was noble and kind hearted to his men. If such a man as George Washington should walk the streets today, the people would stop and look at him, for his face, form and manner showed that he was a noble and kind hearted man. One day when Washington and his men were in camp, Washington thought he would go out alone to enjoy the morning air. He passed many camps and tents until at last he came to a place where some men were building a log cabin, and the corporal was near by. They were just lifting a log upon the stakes, but the log was so heavy that they had to drop it. Then Washington came up and with his strong arms lifted the log upon the stakes. The men thanked the stranger for his kindness. Then Washington asked the corporal why he didn't help his men on that heavy log, and the corporal unbuttoned his coat and said, "Why, don't you see that I am the corporal?" Then Washington unbuttoned his coat and said, "I am the general, and the next time you have a log too heavy for your men to lift, send for me." The corporal was surprised to see the general standing before him. Washington didn't think it beneath him to do a kindness to any one. He always tried to obey the command, "Do right, and he never told a lie."

Good bye, BESSIE BENNETT.

Dear Friends: My papa takes the Farmer and I like to read the letters from the boys and girls, so I thought I would write one. I am ten years old. I have a sister named Ida who is twelve years old, and a brother named George who is two years old. Ida and I attend school when it keeps but our winter term has closed now. My papa and uncle have been getting out lumber, and I like to go into the woods with them. They had fifty-seven cords of bark to haul away, which has to be hauled seven miles from home. Papa has two pair of large oxen, and he loads on two sleds, and he drives one team and I drive the other one. We get up about four o'clock in the morning, and as soon as we get the chores done, and have our breakfast, we are ready to start, which is at about six o'clock, and after we get home in the afternoon, papa loads again ready for the next morning. I like to do anything I can to help my papa. I get up in the morning and help do the chores. Sometimes I wake up early, before papa is awake, and I get the chores most all done before he knows I am up. We keep four oxen, three cows, and one horse. I like to go skating and jumping and I enjoy playing games. Perhaps I have written all you will want to read this time, but if this is worth printing I may write again.

EDWIN W. LEIGHTON.

Louisa May Alcott, daughter of Amos Alcott, achieved great success as a writer. Her first volume was "Plover Fables," published in 1855. The circumstances of the Alcott family were such that all were more or less dependent upon Louisa after she began to earn money from teaching and from her books. During the Civil War Miss Alcott was a volunteer nurse at the South, and wrote "Hospital Sketches" in 1863. "Little Women" was published in 1868. Miss Alcott was born at Germantown, Pa., 1832, and died in Boston, Mar. 6, 1888. She was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Concord, Mass. I will write again sometime.

Yours truly, IRENE.

Dear Young Folks: As this is the first time I have written I will write about Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1584, a young man named Walter Raleigh, who was a favorite of Queen Elizabeth, sent out two ships to America. The captains of these ships landed on Roanoke Island. The Indians called the place the "Good Land." When the two captains returned to England, Queen Elizabeth was delighted with what she heard of the "Good Land," and named it Virginia. Hoping that it will be published, I close.

PHILIP HORATIO KIMBALL, age 9.

Whiskey Medicines.

The temperance press is emphasizing the danger to the home in the use of "medicines" which are loaded with whiskey or alcohol. In this respect, as well as in the remarkable character of their cures, Dr. Pierce's medicines differ from other preparations. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Favorite Prescription" contain no alcohol, whiskey or other intoxicant, and are equally free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics. Every family should have a copy of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent absolutely free, on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Established 1848.

Palmer's Lotion

The great BEAUTIFIER and Skin Curer

For Pimples, Tetter, Eczema, and all Diseases of the Skin and Mucous Membranes that can be reached by an outward application.

Lotion Soap

Prevents and assists in curing all such afflictions. At Druggists only.

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Grange News.

Maine State Grange.
State Master,
ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
State Overseer,
F. S. ADAMS, Bangor.
State Secretary,
E. H. LESTY, Auburn.
Executive Committee,
ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
E. H. LESTY, Auburn.
L. W. JOSE, Bangor.
BOYDEN BRANCH, East Milford.
C. D. LEAVITT, Hallowell.
RICHARD HAYDON, Mayville.
Grange (gatherings).

April 4—Androscoggin Pomona, East Auburn.
April 19—York Pomona, Alsea.
April 11—Kennebec Pomona, Winslow.

Penobscot and Somerset Union grange will hold its next meeting with Sebastook grange, Newport, April 18th.

County Deputy Larrabee of Auburn has nearly completed his round of visits and reports unusual activity throughout the county.

Slater Kate B. Ellis, Fairfield, is receiving many kind words of commendation for her addresses before our subordinate granges. Last week she was at Solon and North Bradford.

At the regular meeting of Cobblestone county grange, March 20th, a very fine paper was read by Miss Bertha Nickerson on "Winter pleasures in the country." April 3d will be an all day meeting.

Victor grange conferred the first and second degrees on five candidates last Saturday evening. Next Saturday, the 31st, the 3d and 4th degrees will be conferred and a harvest supper served. Mrs. Kate Ellis, the worthy lecturer, visited Solon grange the 17th, and spoke at North Bradford the 19th.

Danville Junction grange held a very important and profitable meeting on Friday evening the 24th, pleasant because we had with us for the first time our worthy state master, Obadiah Gardner and Bro. E. H. Libby, W. S. Secretary and some thirty other visitors from Eureka, New Gloucester, Kenoziol, Lake View and Auburn granges. A harvest feast was enjoyed with one hundred present. Six were instructed in the 3d and 4th degrees; a meeting to be long remembered.

Granite grange, Pownal, conferred the third and fourth degrees upon two candidates at their last meeting, followed by a harvest feast, and also received one application.

The members of this grange to the number of fourteen attended an all-day meeting of Eureka grange, Durham, the 17th. We also have an invitation to meet with Westcott grange, North Yarmouth, the 20th. We think that these fraternal visits are one of the best and most helpful features of the grange.

Regular meeting of Manchester grange was held Saturday evening, March 24. A very interesting programme was presented by Mrs. F. B. Albee, consisting of music; reading, Mrs. W. L. Mace; solo, Mrs. W. F. Hewett. Question, "Resolved that the Boers are right in fighting for their liberty?" affirmative, J. S. Collins, negative, E. R. Mayo; song by J. W. Emery; solo, Lottie Higgins; duet, Mrs. F. O. Boynton and Mrs. W. F. Hewett; tableau, "The night watch;" music, W. P. Atherton of Capital grange was present, also Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Moore of Winthrop who made very interesting remarks. After the programme cake and coffee were served and a good time was enjoyed by all. At the next meeting the programme will be in charge of G. R. True and a treat will be provided by Mrs. F. B. Albee and others.

Mountain grange of Blaine, will hold

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

His regular meeting Saturday evening, March 31st. County Deputy C. Hayford will be with us and a large attendance is hoped for. Last Saturday, March 24th, by invitation, a number of members of Mountain grange met with Easton grange in an all day meeting. The forenoon was devoted to a short business session. A beautiful harvest dinner was served. An interesting programme was carried out, consisting of music, recitations and readings. A number of children were present and added much to the interest by their finely rendered selections. Especially to be mentioned was the recitation entitled "When the minister comes to tea," by little Miss Esther, aged nine, daughter of Worthy Master Gilman. One visitor remarked it was worth riding ten miles to hear. A paper was read and remarks made on the danger to our country by trusts by M. C. Coalbrath which showed much study and thought. Remarks were made by Brother Hayford of Mayville, and all returned home feeling that a profitable day had been spent.

Parkman grange, No. 305, P. of H., have recently made extensive repairs on the interior of their grange hall, having sheathed the entire surface and laid a new hard wood floor, which adds much to its beauty and comfort. At the meeting Wednesday evening two candidates were instructed in the last degrees, by the working of the degree team in a highly satisfactory manner. The tables were sumptuously laden, and each member seemed willing to labor diligently. Several more are expected to join soon. A literary contest has just been completed in which there was deep interest. The brothers won the victory and the sisters furnished the supper as per agreement. Parkman grange is in a flourishing condition. At their last regular meeting, March 14th, the first degrees were conferred on six candidates, the work being done by degree staff in a pleasing manner. A good number were in attendance and a fine programme carried out. At the next regular meeting a large number of candidates will receive the last degree.

As directed by the National Grange, the Legislative committee has given attention to the following matters of legislation which are in various stages of promotion.

1. Extension of Rural Free Mail Delivery.
2. Anti Trust Law.
3. Establishment of Postal Savings Banks.
4. Pure Food Law.
5. Completion of Nicaragua Canal.
6. Additional Powers of Inter State Commerce Commission.
7. Election of United States Senators by Popular Vote.
8. Regulating the use of Shoddy.
9. Against the Ship Subsidy Bill.
10. Giving States Authority to Legislate in regard to Sale of Imitation Dairy Products.

11. Anti-Irrigation of Arid Lands.
12. Prohibiting Future Contracts of a Plutocratic Nature in Agricultural Products.

Petitions and letters by Granges and individuals are desired upon all these matters and especially upon Nos. 6 and 10.

Fraternally submitted.

AARON JONES,
N. J. BACHELDER,
E. B. MORRIS,
Legislative Committee.

Market Reports.

REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.
LIVE STOCK YARDS, Mar. 28, 1900.

Maine Drovers.
At Brighton.

	At Brighton.	At Watertown.	At Brighton.
Libby Bros.	18	31	
Adams & Gould.	47	2	130
Thompson & Hanson.	12	80	30
M. D. Holt & Son.	20	30	42
W. W. Worrell.	8	1	16
C. Cobb.	7	1	37
A. W. Stanley.	4	1	4
K. Nelson.	5	1	10
W. W. Hall & Son.	1	1	10
W. P. Wallace.	8	1	100
Harris & Fellows.	7	18	56
			130

At Watertown.

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Parson's Pills.

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Potatoes. Potatoes are fairly steady: Arcostock Green mountains, 65¢@70¢; Hebron, 60¢@65¢; Dakota reds, 50¢@55¢; northern and Vermont Green mountains, 55¢; New York, 53¢; whites, 50¢.

No improvement in the butter market here can be reported. Although receipts are not large, there seems to be more than enough to meet current wants, and dealers complain of a slow trade. One or two receivers were found who reported sales at 25¢, while the great majority called 20¢ a top selling price for best creamery arriving in wholesale lots, and hard to clean up at that.

Jobs have been meeting the wants of their customers at 26 to 27 cents, with some fancy quality at 28 cents. As the market stands at present this is about as low as the best grades can be bought at, but poor quality, of course, can be obtained lower.

No more than a steady market can be reported for cheese. The demand continues to be for small lots to meet current wants, and nobody seems to be willing to stock up. Sales of fine September twins run along at 13¢@13½¢, and good to choice at 12¢@12½¢. Very few buyers are ready to pay over 13¢ for a wholesale lot. Stocks are small.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 28, 1900.

Pressed hay steady. Butter and cheese are firm. Eggs have taken a decided drop. Beans are unchanged. Mutton and lamb are both quiet and easy. Beef is a trifle easier. Flour is dull, but not decidedly lower; millers being firm in their quotations in spite of the easier wheat market. Pork provisions and lard are both tending higher, following the stronger market for hogs, which are higher than they have been for several weeks. Barrel pork of all kinds were advanced 25¢ yesterday. Lard compound is up ¼¢. Potatoes dull.

APPLES—Eating apples, 25¢@40¢ per bbl. Evaporated, 7½¢@10¢ per lb. BUTTER—Creamery, 24¢@25¢; Vermont dairy, 23¢@24¢.

BEANS—Maine pea, 22¢@23¢; California pea, 22¢@23¢; Yellow Eyes, 22¢@23¢.

CHEESE—Sage, 15¢; Vermont dairy, 13½¢@14¢; N. Y. factory, 13½¢@14¢.

FLOUR—Low grades, 22¢@23¢; Spring wheat, 15¢@16¢; patent Spring wheat, 4¢@4½¢; Michigan straight roller, 2¢@2½¢; winter wheat patents, 4¢@4½¢.

FISH—Cod, Shore, 14¢@15¢; herring, per bbl., 44¢@45¢; scaled per box, 12¢@13¢.

GRAIN—Corn, car lots, 48¢@49¢; bag lots, 38¢@39¢; meal, bag lots, 40¢@41¢; shorts, sack, car lots, 18¢@19¢; shorts, bag lots, 18¢@19¢; middlings, 18¢@19¢; middlings, bag lots, 18¢@19¢; cottonseed meal, car lots, 22¢@23¢; bag lots, 22¢@23¢.

LARD—Bbl., pure, 7½¢@7½¢; lard, pure, 7½¢@7½¢.

POTATOES—60¢@65¢ per bush.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 11¢@12¢; chickens, 13¢@14¢; turkeys 13¢@14¢; eggs, 16¢; beef, 6¢@7¢; round hogs, 5¢@6¢; hams, 11¢@12¢; mutton, 7¢@8¢. Lamb, 8¢@9¢.

STRAW—Pressed, 5¢; loose, 5¢@6¢. SHORTS—50¢ per hundred, 19¢@20¢ ton lots. Mixed Feed, \$1.

WOOL—24¢ per lb.; spring lambs, 75¢@81¢; calf skins, 11¢ per lb. COTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, \$1.35.

CHICAGO GLUTEN MEAL—Ton lots, \$24; bag lots, \$1.50; Buffalo, ton lots, \$18, bag lot, \$1.35.

FLOUR—Full winter patents, 4¢@5¢; Spring patents, 4¢@5¢; roller process, straight, 35¢@40¢; low grade, 22¢@23¢.

SUGAR—45¢ per hundred.

HAY—Loose 13¢@14¢; pressed, 12¢@14¢. HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 6¢@7¢; ox hides, 6¢@7¢; bulls and stags, 5¢@6¢.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime, \$1.10 per cask; cement, \$1.45.

Hard Wood—Dry, 45¢@50¢; green 35¢@40¢.

SHADE—Corn, 50¢; meal, bag lots, 93¢.

OATS—No, bag lots.

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

(Corrected March 28, for the Maine Farmer by G. W. Walling.)

Cheese higher. New domestic cheese firm. Eggs lower. Potatoes easier. Butter scarce. Fowl plenteous. Chickens plenty. No change in pork. Veal steady. Yellow Eyes, 22¢.

CHEESE—Factory, 13¢@14¢; Sage, 15¢. EGGS—Fresh, 16¢ per dozen.

LARD—In pails, best, 9¢@9½¢. PROVISIONS—Wholesale. Clear pork, 12¢@14¢ per bbl.; beef per side, 7¢@8¢; fowl, 12¢@13¢; veal, 6¢; round hogs, 6¢; ham, 11¢@12¢; lamb, 9¢; chickens, 14¢@15¢.

POTATOES—40¢ per bush. CABBAGES—25¢ per lb. BEETS—1¢ per lb. TURNIPS—40¢ per bush. APPLES—25¢@30¢ per bbl. CRANBERRIES—12¢@15¢ per bbl.

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO. Most talked of potato on earth! (Parsons' Seed.)

JOHN A. SALTER SEED & CROSSLAND.

S. & B. Earth Auger.

Our Fence Machines.

FANCY POULTRY.

THE COUNTRY IS FULL.

ECGS. \$1.00 for 100.

Strawberry Plants.

MARK STOCK.

SMALL'S CALF FEEDER.

RAPE.

Dear Sirs: I want to inquire through the Farmer about sheep raising rape for cows and sheep for green feed, and where the seed can be found. I saw in Farmer last summer a man in Waterville raised it.

Yours truly, G. F. GILBERT.

Rape is a plant of the turnip family. Instead of developing the root as in a turnip the growth is directed to the development of the leaves. In looks and in character rape is closely identified with the leaves of the rutabaga turnip. The planting and culture should be the same as for turnips. On reasonably well prepared land the growth will be two to two and a half feet high. Its special value is for fattening sheep and lambs in autumn, and a goodly increase of that value comes from the fact that it costs nothing in the harvesting, the sheep and lambs feed it from the field where it stands. It is not a crop that can be stored for later use. It can be fed from the field till covered by winter snow. It grows well in the state. Kendall & Whitely, or H. T. Harmon & Co., Portland, will supply the seed. Dwarf Essex rape is the kind wanted.

HOW TO MAKE SHEEP PROFITABLE.

In the discussion over sheep growing at the Institute at Dexter Mr. Eliza Briggs of Parkman, one of the best and most successful growers and feeders in the state was drawn into the discussion and his practical suggestions will be found valuable.

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO.

Vol. LXVIII.

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

The Herefords are in it truly this year. Never before in the history of this breed of cattle was the demand so general and so sharp as at the present time. They all deserve it.

One argument brought forward in favor of the bushel box for apples in place of the barrel as now used, is that it would be impossible to put a bushel of poor apples in the middle of a bushel box.

The Green's Farms, (Conn.) farmers' club agrees with us that planting apple orchards with standard varieties, and giving thorough care, fertilizing and spraying will solve the question of profit from the orchard.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn, who is running extensive farm operations in New Hampshire, in speaking of the use of commercial fertilizers and chemicals, says that the profits run largely in their wholesale purchase. That is, they must be bought at the lowest practicable cost. This is just what the Farmer has long claimed.

The Missouri Horticultural Society will keep an exhibition table filled with fruit at the Paris Exposition during the entire time the exhibition continues. A shipment of seventy-three barrels of apples has already been forwarded to be in place at the opening. These were mostly commercial sorts, Ben Davis, Gano, York Imperial, Clayton, Winesap, Willowit, Ingram and Janet, with smaller quantities of some twenty other varieties. The apples are to be put in cold storage to be drawn upon as wanted to keep the exhibit replenished.

MORE LIGHT ON SPRAYING.

We suppose it is too much to conclude that the whole theory of spraying fruit trees has been covered, and that there is nothing further to learn along that line. Science as it is written to-day has been reached by gradual approaches, and in not a few cases, accepted truths have had to give way for later theories to take their place. In so recent work, then, as spraying for the destruction of fungi and insects it need not be surprising that conclusions drawn from no limited study and experiment should, in some cases, prove to be erroneous and that later knowledge should reveal something different.

At a recent fruit growers' convention, Professor Burrill of the University of Illinois gave to his hearers a piece of information that he stated had not yet got into the books. It was in relation to the early spring spraying of fruit trees for the destruction of fungi. It has been believed by scientists, and so taught, that the spores of what is popularly known as the black scale and various forms of rust lived over the winter on the naked twigs of the trees. In view of what was claimed to be a fact the spraying of the trees in early spring and before the leaf buds opened, has been taught as necessary to the destruction of these spores. But now the Professor claims that it has been learned that the spores live over on the leaves that have fallen to the ground. With the first breath of spring these spores ripen sufficiently to float in the air and as soon as the young leaf begins to expand they find a lodgment there and begin their life-work. It is therefore time and money thrown away, he claims, to spray at the earliest time recommended in books on spraying. This discovery, if it proves to be such, will be of advantage in that it will reduce the number of sprayings now supposed to be necessary.

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